UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21663
28 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter from His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, addressed to Your Excellency.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

best copy available

Annex

Letter dated 28 August 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General

This morning, news agencies reported that Iraq had decided to regard Kuwait as one of its own governorates and to change the name of the State of Kuwait. In light of this development and of the initiative that you are contemplating, I should like to point out to you that this step on the part of Iraq is yet another indication of its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 660 (1990), which you have weighed in the context of your initiative. It is, moreover, another indication of Iraq's defiance of resolution 662 (1990), in which the Council decides that annexation of Kuwait is considered null and void. The aforementioned step carries within it the seeds of destruction of your mission even before you embark upon it. Furthermore, it provides an indication that Iraq does not wish even to negotiate on withdrawal and the restoration of legitimacy to Kuwait, the two demands that the Security Council has enjoined on Iraq and that it has called upon it to meet unreservedly and unconditionally.

In conveying to you our above concerns, we are confident of your judicious assessment of the enormity of the Iraqi decision and of its implications.

(Signed) Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber AL SABAH
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21664*
30 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 19 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq contained in document S/21569, which conveys the comments of the Iraqi Government regarding the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Cairo on 10 August 1990, I have the honour to make the following observations:

1. Article 8 of the Pact of the League of Arab States stipulates that:

> "Every member State of the League shall respect the form of Government obtaining in the other States of the League, and shall recognize the form of government obtaining as one of the rights of those States, and shall pledge itself not to take any action tending to change that form."

By virtue of its invasion of the State of Kuwait, Iraq has contravened the Pact of the League of Arab States and has, moreover, violated all rules of international law and custom.

2. Since the crisis was precipitated, Egypt's position has been that there is a need for co-operation among all Arab States in order to avoid the aggravation of inter-Arab differences, and that position is exemplified in its firmly established belief that it is incumbent upon the Arab States themselves to endeavour to contain the crisis and prevent its internationalization.

3. On this premiss, and while all of us had been hoping that matters would not reach such a pass, Mr. Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, invited Heads of State and Government to hold an emergency Arab summit conference at Cairo in order to examine the situation and endeavour to contain the crisis. All of the Arab States accepted that invitation with the exception of one, namely Tunisia. The Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference was then held at Cairo within 24 hours of the invitation being issued, that is to say on 10 August 1990. It was attended by all the members of the League of Arab States but one, with preparations being made by the secretariat of the League and with the participation of its Secretary-General.

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.

4. Ten States presented a draft resolution on the situation arising out of Iraq's occupation of the State of Kuwait and Iraqi threats against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They requested a vote and, in the absence of any other proposals that had the support of Heads of State, a vote was held on the draft resolution presented. It received a majority of 12 votes, with 2 negative votes and the abstention of the remainder.

5. The Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference adopted its resolution by a majority following two days of deliberations and contacts among Kings and Presidents and after a number of meetings held by them in an attempt to contain the grave situation arising out of the Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait. In the course of the Conference, a variety of approaches to addressing the situation took shape, although all of them stemmed from a collective feeling of the wrongfulness of the Iraqi policy of threatening the security and integrity of neighbouring States, that the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq was unacceptable to all Arab States and that it was essential to restore Kuwaiti legitimacy.

6. The resolution does not embrace any well defined collective measures to be taken under the flag of the League of Arab States. The resolution did not require the establishment of a multinational Arab force. The paragraph in question of the Arab Summit resolution merely reads:

> "To comply with the request of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the other Arab States of the Gulf that Arab forces should be deployed to assist their armed forces in defending their soil and territorial integrity against any external aggression".

7. It is clear from the foregoing that the dispatch of Arab forces falls within a bilateral context for those Arab States desiring to send forces in response to the request of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Such measures do not therefore invoke the applicability of article 6 of the Pact, which requires a unanimous decision for adoption, but only fall within the context of article 7, which requires merely a majority vote that is binding only on those that accept such decisions.

8. Resolution 195, adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference on 10 August 1990, reaffirms commitment to Security Council resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 and 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990 as embodying international legitimacy. The resolution adopted by the Arab Summit Conference is in full conformity with the international consensus condemning Iraqi aggression against the fraternal State of Kuwait and accords with the resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in each of which Egypt is proud to be a member and to whose principles it adheres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

READEX FICHE

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21665
29 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, at its meeting of 22 August 1990, discussed the situation in the Middle East. A series of statements were made on the matter by the delegations present.

The Permanent Council decided to request its Chairman and the undersigned to transmit to you and to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States the decision that was adopted on that occasion.

In keeping with the instructions of the Permanent Council, I am pleased to annex to this letter the communication addressed to me by the Chairman of the Council summarizing the discussion that took place.

(Signed) João Clemente BAENA SOARES

Annex

Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States addressed to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States

[Original: English]

In keeping with the decision taken this morning by the Permanent Council, I have the honour to address Your Excellency to convey to you the Permanent Council's position regarding the situation in the Middle East.

At today's meeting, the Permanent Council expressed, by a consensus, its energetic condemnation of the aggression perpetrated by Iraq against Kuwait and its repudiation of the annexation of the sovereign State of Kuwait that Iraq seeks to realize by the use of armed forces.

It also expressed its full support for the resolutions that the United Nations Security Council has thus far approved on this subject-matter, its concern for the personal liberty and safety of foreign citizens now being held in Iraq and Kuwait and its repudiation of Iraq's use of these persons as a means to exert pressure in the conflict.

The Permanent Council of the Organization of American States is calling for international solidarity to prevent a further deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and to bring about a swift solution that is in keeping with international law.

Also in keeping with the Council's decision, I request that Your Excellency transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States the position of the Permanent Council on this matter.

(Signed) Edmund Hawkins LAKE

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21666
29 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of an Amiri Decree issued on 27 August 1990 by His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, concerning the temporary headquarters of the Government of Kuwait and certain provisions regulating its work.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Amiri Decree concerning the temporary headquarters of the Government of Kuwait and certain provisions regulating its work

The world was taken by surprise on the dawn of 2 August 1990 when Iraq invaded Kuwait in an act of disgraceful aggression against a Muslim Arab State.

All nations of the world, both East and West, have condemned this aggression and all Arab, Islamic and international organizations, particularly the League of Arab States, the United Nations and the Arab Summit Conference, have adopted decisive resolutions denouncing the consequences of this invasion. The entire international community has opposed any infringement of the independence of Kuwait or of its full sovereignty over its territory under the auspices of its legitimate Government and the leadership of its Amir.

While the people of Kuwait has risen up to defend its homeland and to protect its soil, sacrificing its blood and its wealth to do so, and while all citizens have stood up to free their country and to keep its flag flying high with pride and dignity, in an expression of unity, purpose and determination which makes us entirely confident that the situation in Kuwait will, God willing, return to normal in the near future, current circumstances require that certain arrangements be made with respect to the temporary headquarters of the Government and its performance of its functions in the service of citizens and residents.

Accordingly, and bearing in mind the provisions of the Constitution,

As well as those of the Amiri Decree issued on 27 Shawwal A.H. 1406, equivalent to 3 July A.D. 1986,

We have issued the following Decree:

Article 1

The Government of Kuwait shall be convened temporarily in Saudi Arabia or at any other location to be chosen by the Amir.

Article 2

The Ministers shall - in accordance with their respective direct responsibilities - perform the duties entrusted to them and provide the necessary services to Kuwaitis and residents of Kuwait and those of them who are overseas, within the framework of existing conditions and available facilities, and shall exercise their authority in such matters in conformity with the statutes applied in the host State, and with international regulations and usages.

Article 3

Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding article, the Minister of Finance or the Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs, whether jointly or individually, or the legally authorized representative of either one of them, shall, in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Council of Ministers, take all legal measures to protect and gain access to the assets of the Kuwaiti Government, its public institutions and authorities and companies owned entirely or partly by the State, whether inside or outside Kuwait, as well as to release all such funds, rights or property belonging to them as may have been frozen and to open accounts on their behalf for that purpose at banks approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article 4

The Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs or the legally authorized representative of either one of them shall take steps to protect assets in the form of immovable or movable property belonging to private institutions and companies and Kuwaiti individuals, to ensure that they gain access to what is due to them, to release such of those assets as may have been frozen abroad and to take appropriate measures to ensure that such assets do not fall into the hands of any other authority or body. They shall for this purpose be invested with the formal authority of the Attorney-General.

Article 5

Any legislation, regulation, arrangement or measure issued by any authority or body claiming to exercise jurisdiction over the territory of Kuwait or any issue affecting its sovereignty and independence shall be void, the only applicable legislation in such cases being that issued by the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

Any action, contract or transaction which is concluded by means of material or moral coercion, without the full consent of any Kuwaiti natural or legal person, and may be proved by any form of evidence or attestation shall be considered entirely null, void and inadmissible.

Article 6

The financial affairs of the State shall be arranged, in accordance with available resources, on the basis of decisions by the Council of Ministers.

Article 7

Any text which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Decree shall cease to apply. This Decree shall enter into force on the date it is issued and shall be published in the Official Gazette. It shall also be communicated, through diplomatic channels, to the Governments of other States.

(Signed) Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber AL-SABAH
Amir of Kuwait

3 August 1990

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21667
29 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations acknowledges receipt of the Secretary-General's communication SPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, referring to resolution 661 (1990) entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", which was adopted by the Security Council on 6 August 1990.

Acting upon the instruction of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda, the Honourable Lester B. Bird, the Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the nation of Antigua and Barbuda:

(a) Does not export or import any commodities or products to and from Iraq and Kuwait;

(b) Does not serve as a transit State for commodities or products destined for Iraq and Kuwait or originating therefrom;

(c) Does not hold any deposits of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin;

(d) Intends to abide fully with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

90-20915 1780f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21668
29 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELIZE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in response to his note No. SCPC/7/90(1-2) dated 27 August 1990 a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belize outlining the measures taken by the Government of Belize to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

The Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations understands that this information would be helpful to the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report to the Security Council Committee on the implementation of resolution 661 (1990).

Annex

Statement dated 7 August 1990 by the Government of Belize on the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

The Government of Belize is concerned that the invasion by Iraq of Kuwait continues with further loss of human life and material destruction.

The United Nations Security Council, by resolutions 660 (1990) and 661 (1990), has determined that Iraq has failed to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and has usurped the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

The Government of Belize has therefore agreed to adopt the following measures in support of the United Nations Security Council resolutions:

(a) The import of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait after 6 August 1990 shall be banned;

(b) Any activities by Belizeans to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities from Iraq or Kuwait after 6 August 1990 are prohibited;

(c) The sale or supply by Belizeans of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment but excluding medical supplies, is also forbidden.

Belize will not make available to the Government of Iraq or to any commercial, industrial or public utility in Iraq or Kuwait any funds or any other financial or economic resources.

Belizeans and any persons within Belize shall be prevented from removing from Belize any funds or resources to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait.

The Government of Belize undertakes to assist the legitimate Government of Kuwait and to protect its assets and shall not recognize any régime set up by the occupying Power.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21669
29 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HONDURAS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Honduras to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him, with reference to his note No. SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990 regarding the application of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, that the Government of Honduras fully supports resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate steps to ensure its full implementation.

90-20951 1856b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21670
29 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued on 26 August 1990 by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that diplomatic relations between the State of Qatar and the State of Kuwait shall remain unaltered and that Iraq's decision to annex Kuwait is null and void.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan Ali Hussain AL-NI'MAH
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued on 26 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar

The State of Qatar has announced that its diplomatic relations with the fraternal State of Kuwait still obtain and continue without the least alteration and that it regards Iraq's decision to annex Kuwait as null and void.

Today, an official source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated as follows:

"The State of Qatar, in its compliance with all the inter-Arab and international resolutions adopted with regard to the Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait and their rejection of all the steps and measures taken as a result of that invasion, would like to affirm that its recognition of the State of Kuwait and its legitimate Government continues to obtain and that diplomatic relations between the two States shall continue unaltered."

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21671
29 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit to him, in reply to his note No. SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, the text of a note dated 29 August 1990 on the measures taken by Morocco in application of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco would be grateful to the Secretary-General of the United Nations if he would kindly have the present note distributed as a Security Council document.

ANNEX

Note dated 29 August 1990 on the measures taken by Morocco in application of Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

Following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops, Morocco, after an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers presided over by His Majesty King Hassan II, condemned that occupation.

This invasion, carried out in violation of the fundamental principles of international law and the ethical norms governing international relations, is also a breach of the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the League of Arab States.

Consequently, despite the serious domestic economic difficulties this situation will inevitably create, Morocco has decided to take certain measures in application of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) imposing economic sanctions against Iraq.

Measures relating to foreign trade:

Although Iraq is Morocco's major trade partner in the Arab world (the overall volume of trade in 1989 being 3.6 billion dirhams, or about 30.6 million dollars), Morocco has decided:

(1) To prohibit the export of all goods bound for Iraq or Kuwait. It should here be noted that 70 Moroccan firms are seriously affected by the crisis either because they specialize in exports to Iraq (textiles, shoes, canned goods, etc.) or because Iraq has not paid outstanding debts (which will have to be honoured by the insurance on exports).

(2) To suspend all imports from Iraq and Kuwait, despite Morocco's needs.

Regarding its crude oil supply, two thirds of which comes from Iraq and Kuwait (57 per cent from Iraq, and 8.5 per cent from Kuwait), Morocco has not received two deliveries of Iraqi crude which were on route well before the imposition of the embargo.

In order to meet its needs for the remainder of the year, Morocco will have to seek alternate sources of supply. It should be pointed out in this connection that Morocco used to obtain Iraqi oil at preferential prices and that it was partly payable by offset transactions, to the benefit of both its balance of payments and its exports.

Economic and financial measures:

Moroccan firms are prohibited from maintaining any relations with their Iraqi and Kuwaiti counterparts, this prohibition to remain in effect until the sanctions imposed under Security Council resolution 661 (1990) are lifted.

Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets have been frozen and all financial transfers to Iraq have been blocked.

It should be noted that events have disrupted relations between Morocco and Kuwaiti financial institutions (such as the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)) and the Arab financial institutions with headquarters in Kuwait (such as the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)). These various institutions are actually financing some major projects in Morocco (agriculture, equipment, basic infrastructure) in whole or in part. Their execution could therefore be delayed or jeopardized.

Measures concerning air and maritime transport:

There is a freeze on all transactions involving transport permits issued by Iraqi Airways, pursuant to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) decision.

There is a ban on the conveyance of goods of any kind whatsoever bound for or coming from Iraq or Kuwait by any ship flying the Moroccan flag and acting on behalf of the State or chartered by a private company, whether Moroccan or foreign.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21672
29 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communiqué dated 28 August 1990, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua regarding the increased tension in the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) William Vigil BLACK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Communiqué dated 28 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, in view of the increased tension in the Persian Gulf as a result of the invasion of the State of Kuwait by Iraqi troops, makes known to the people of Nicaragua and to the international community that:

1. It reaffirms the position expressed in the communiqué issued by the Government of Nicaragua on 3 August 1990, condemning the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait by Iraqi military forces.

2. It expresses its total support for United Nations Security Council resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664 and 665 (1990), and holds to the spirit of those resolutions. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua will take the necessary steps to ensure their effective implementation, in order to bring about the withdrawal by Iraq of all its troops from Kuwait.

3. Nicaragua advocates the immediate departure of any nationals of third countries who are currently in Iraq and Kuwait and who wish to leave, and it urges the Government of Iraq to guarantee their protection and security.

4. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, desiring to contribute to the process of international reconciliation, makes a fervent appeal to the Government of Iraq to direct its efforts towards finding a peaceful way out of the conflict through dialogue and negotiation, within the framework of a regional agreement that will guarantee the peace and security of Arab States.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/467
S/21673
29 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 71, 142 and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I hereby have the honour to inform Your Excellency of the decision of the Government of Japan of 29 August 1990 to provide emergency aid totalling $10 million as a fund for evacuee relief activities in Jordan, in response to the request of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the International Committee of the Red Cross and to extend 98 million yen in material assistance to the Government of Jordan. This decision has been made from a humanitarian standpoint and in keeping with Japan's diplomatic policy of providing assistance to Jordan, which is experiencing economic difficulties arising from the economic sanctions against Iraq implemented on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990). In making this decision, Japan hopes to contribute positively to peace and security in the Middle East.

An outline of this decision is attached hereto for your reference (see annex).

---

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Emergency aid for evacuees in Jordan
(Outline)

On 29 August, in response to international appeals by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for $17,850,000 in aid, the Government of Japan decided to provide emergency assistance totalling $10 million as a fund for evacuee relief activities in Jordan. Of this total, $8 million are to be channelled through UNDRO to various international organizations and $2 million are to be allocated to ICRC. In addition, in response to the request of the Government of Jordan, the Japanese Government has decided to provide it with assistance, (pharmaceuticals, tents and blankets) worth 98 million yen, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency. These measures will be taken from a humanitarian standpoint and as part of Japan's diplomatic policy of assisting Jordan, which is experiencing economic difficulties arising from the economic sanctions against Iraq implemented on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990). In taking these measures, Japan hopes to make a positive contribution to peace and security in the Middle East.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21674*
31 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning the status of the Egyptian Embassy in the State of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

Text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt concerning the status of the Egyptian Embassy in Kuwait

An official source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated as follows:

In the context of Egypt's commitment to resolution 5036 of 3 August 1990, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held at Cairo, Security Council resolution 662 (1990) of 8 August 1990 and resolution 195 of 10 August 1990, adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Cairo, which resolutions state, inter alia, that the decision of the Iraqi Government to annex the fraternal State of Kuwait is illegitimate and unlawful, which regard that annexation as null and void and which withhold recognition of any effects or consequences arising therefrom, and on the basis of its concern to safeguard the interests of Egyptian citizens working and residing in Kuwait, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has decided that the Egyptian Embassy and Consulate in Kuwait should be maintained.

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt would like to affirm that, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, in conformity with the rules of international law and on the basis of the practice established by international custom, the Iraqi authorities in Kuwait have a responsibility to ensure the safety of all Egyptian diplomatic personnel working in the State of Kuwait.

The authorities in question are, moreover, to be held fully responsible for maintaining the inviolability of the premises of the Egyptian Embassy and Consulate in Kuwait and that of Egyptian diplomatic residences.

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt hopes that the Iraqi authorities will abide by all the provisions of the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, that they will refrain from engaging in any act or deed that might constitute a breach of those provisions and that Egyptian diplomatic personnel will be able to perform their duties in a normal manner.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/468
S/21675
29 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Franco-Soviet declaration on the crisis in the Gulf, issued at Moscow on 26 August 1990 on the completion of the visit to the USSR of Mr. Roland Dumas, Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Franco-Soviet declaration of 26 August 1990 concerning the crisis in the Persian Gulf

The USSR and France, deeply concerned by the crisis resulting from the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, a sovereign and independent State, welcome the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 665 (1990) which has the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of the sanctions imposed on Iraq. This decision provides further evidence of the consensus of the permanent members of the Security Council and the international community to bring to an end as rapidly as possible a situation that constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles governing relations among States and a serious blow to international peace and security.

The two parties confirm their respect for the principle of collective action carried out in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations with a view to achieving a political settlement of the crisis based on the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the restoration of the sovereignty of that country.

Voicing their profound alarm at the situation of foreign nationals detained in Iraq and Kuwait in contempt of obligations arising out of international legality and human rights, the two ministers reaffirm the demand made by the Security Council that Iraq must permit them to return, freely and without delay, to their countries of origin. They request Iraq to refrain from any action that might impede the functioning of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and impinge upon the status and well-being of their personnel.

The USSR and France urge Iraq to show realism and reason by complying with the will of the international community as expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Security Council on the crisis in the Gulf.

The two parties declared their conviction that this crisis once again highlights the urgent need for more intensive efforts to be made for the resolution of other crisis situations in the Near East and, in particular, of the question of Palestine. They renew their support for pan-Arab action for the resolution of the Lebanese crisis.

The USSR and France will continue their close co-operation on developments in the situation in the Gulf.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21676
29 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CYPRUS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note SCPC/7/90(1), regarding the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour to inform as follows:

(a) The Council of Ministers of the Republic at an extraordinary meeting on 8 August 1990 decided that Cyprus will fully abide by the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990); the Council furthermore instructed all Ministries and Government Departments involved to take all necessary measures in accordance with and in implementation of the provisions of the said resolution.

(b) More specifically the following measures have been taken:

(1) All Cypriot imports, including oil supplies, from Iraq and Kuwait are prohibited as well as all Cypriot exports, re-exports or transiting of goods to Iraq and Kuwait. In this respect any export licences already granted for the above two countries and any import licences which were not executed until 17 August 1990 were cancelled.

(2) All Customs Stations have been instructed to adhere strictly to the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) with regard to export, re-export and trans-shipment of goods destined to Iraq and Kuwait, with exception for supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs for humanitarian purposes.

(3) The Central Bank of Cyprus issued circulars to all banks operating in Cyprus guiding them on how they should handle transactions involving Iraq and Kuwait, so that they comply strictly with the provisions of the above resolution. This measure includes all exchange operations, transfer of funds, movement of capital as well as the freezing of all Iraqi or Kuwaiti assets in Cyprus, with an exception for the current reasonable subsistence expenditures of individuals.

(4) Vessels under Cyprus flag have been advised not to transport cargoes to or from Iraq and Kuwait as well as cargoes originating in these two countries.

(5) Similar measures as in paragraphs (1), (2) and (6) above have been adopted with regard to the landing and/or overflight of aircrafts.

(c) The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has declared that it does not recognize the annexation of Kuwait and that it recognizes its legitimate Government with which it continues to maintain relations.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21677
30 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic of 24 August 1990 (see annex I) and a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made on 27 August 1990 on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic (see annex II), both protesting Iraqi action in Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have those statements circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kurt KUTSCHAN
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Annex I

Statement dated 24 August 1990 by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic

The People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic condemns the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq. The attack against the neighbouring country and the taking of uninvolved foreign civilians as hostages has engendered feelings of dismay and indignation in the German Democratic Republic.

The People's Chamber demands the immediate release of all foreigners interned, the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops and the restoration of the full sovereignty of the State of Kuwait.

The Parliament of the German Democratic Republic shares the view of the Security Council of the United Nations that the annexation of Kuwait is null and void, and supports the sanctions imposed.

We regret that the German Democratic Republic, up until the most recent past, delivered military equipment to regions of crisis. We rather believe that any military assistance is more likely to further an escalation of conflicts.

Annex II

Statement dated 27 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic to protest Iraqi action in Kuwait

The Government of the German Democratic Republic most sharply protests against the increasing actions perpetrated by the Republic of Iraq that are related to the military occupation of the State of Kuwait, which is contrary to international law, and endangers the peace. The Government of the German Democratic Republic reaffirms its statements of 14 and 26 August 1990 in which it called upon the Government of the Republic of Iraq to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from the State of Kuwait. In assessing the illegal actions by the Republic of Iraq, the German Democratic Republic is guided, inter alia, by the resolutions adopted in the matter by the Security Council of the United Nations.

A transfer by force of the Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic and his spouse, as well as of those who sought refuge in the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic - as envisaged by the Iraqi side - would constitute a further escalation of the grave breach of the norms of international law since previous action by the Republic of Iraq had already imperilled the life of innocent human beings in an irresponsible way.

In line with the States of the European Community, the Government of the German Democratic Republic reaffirms that it will maintain its diplomatic mission in the State of Kuwait.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic expects that the Republic of Iraq meet, without delay, its obligations under international law as stipulated in the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in other international legal instruments, including the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq is called upon to consistently respect the immunity of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in the State of Kuwait, to immediately enable the Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic again to pursue his work unhindered in the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic, to directly free those who had sought refuge in the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic and were forced by the Iraqi side, under violation of international law, to leave the Embassy, and to allow them to leave the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq without putting obstacles in their way.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21678
30 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a decision concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 1376th meeting, on 20 August 1990. 1/

In so doing, I wish to draw your particular attention to paragraph 6 of the decision, which reads as follows:

> "6. The Special Committee ... urges the Security Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 and adopt further measures to widen the scope of its resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Special Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of

---

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the text, see document A/AC.109/1054.

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations."

(Signed) Tesfaye TADESSE
Chairman
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21679
30 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 1045 hours on 1 August 1990, six Iranians were observed roofing a block hut on the Iranian mound located on the left-hand slope of hill 2039 at co-ordinates 737645, 2,300 metres from our I Army Corps units.

2. At 0700 hours on 1 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, two bulldozers, two rollers, seven dump trucks and a tanker truck continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 002734 to co-ordinates 995739 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

3. At 1015 hours on 1 August 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, six dump trucks and a tanker truck was observed moving earth from the rear to the earth rampart at co-ordinates 468483, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

4. At 1800 hours on 3 August 1990, eight Iranians were observed erecting a new tent on the right-hand slope of hill 1756 at co-ordinates 717648, 2,200 metres from our I Army Corps units.

5. At 0730 hours on 3 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators and two rollers continued strengthening the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 996737, 300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

6. At 1800 hours on 3 August 1990, 12 Iranians were observed building a guard post on the Sakanian peak at co-ordinates 074558, 1,000-1,500 metres from our V Army Corps units.

7. At 1000 hours on 3 August 1990, eight Iranians were observed swimming in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 592179, 400 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

8. At 1040 hours on 3 August 1990, the Iranians dug a communications trench at co-ordinates 495454, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

9. At 1100 hours on 3 August 1990, the Iranians dug a position at co-ordinates 382584, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

10. At 2015 hours on 4 August 1990, three Iranians were observed hoisting an Iranian flag south of hill 2177 at co-ordinates 997122, 2,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

11. On 4 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, three rollers, a grader and five dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 998740 to co-ordinates 995740 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

12. At 0740 hours on 4 August 1990, a bulldozer was observed pushing earth 3 metres forward from a 100-metre-long stretch of the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 988752, 1,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

13. At 0900 hours on 4 August 1990, a Poclain backhoe was observed making a 6-metre-wide and 1-metre-deep breach in the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 946818, 800 metres from our III Army Corps units.

14. At 1100 hours on 5 August 1990, four Iranians were observed cutting down trees and digging a slit trench around the Iranian mound opposite Company 1, 1st Regiment, 420th Brigade on hill 1465 at co-ordinates 976481, 1,800 metres from our I Army Corps units.

15. At 0750 hours on 5 August 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, two rollers, a grader, a dump truck and a tanker truck was observed moving earth from co-ordinates 998740 to co-ordinates 994740 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

16. At 0730 hours on 5 August 1990, the Iranians built an observation post in no man's land at co-ordinates 943803, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

17. At 0850 hours on 5 August 1990, the Iranians dug six firing positions on the first Iranian embankment between co-ordinates 948805 and 948816, 800 metres from our III Army Corps units.

18. At 0930 hours on 5 August 1990, an Iranian bulldozer moved a 100-metre-long stretch of the first Iranian embankment 3 metres forward at co-ordinates 987752, 1,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

19. At 0940 hours on 5 August 1990, the Iranians built an unroofed firing position of sandbags at co-ordinates 928843 on the first Iranian embankment, 350 metres from our III Army Corps units.

20. At 0930 hours on 5 August 1990, an Iranian Poclain backhoe made a 4-metre-wide breach in the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 948806, 600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

/...

21. At 1100 hours on 5 August 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller, two graders and a tanker truck was observed working to raise the level of the embankment at co-ordinates 232723, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

22. At 1230 hours on 5 August 1990, the Iranians dug a 10-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 303627, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

23. At 1115 hours on 6 August 1990, the Iranians built and roofed a guard post of blocks at co-ordinates 063881, 300 metres from our II Army Corps units.

24. At 0730 hours on 6 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a dump truck, two rollers and a grader continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 998740 to co-ordinates 994741 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

25. On 6 August 1990, an Iranian bulldozer was observed moving earth 3 metres forward from the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 986753, 1,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

26. At 1015 hours on 6 August 1990, a Land Cruiser saloon vehicle entered no man's land at co-ordinates 927851, visited monitoring posts and withdrew 15 minutes later, 600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

27. On 6 August 1990, the Iranians built two guard posts at co-ordinates 856350 and 852350 in no man's land, 2,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

28. Between 0755 and 1030 hours on 6 August 1990, an Iranian bulldozer was observed building a new 25-metre-long and 2.5-metre-high earth embankment west of the main road between Eyn Khosh and Dehloran at co-ordinates 398951, 7,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

29. At 1035 hours on 6 August 1990, five Iranians were observed digging new positions at co-ordinates 304050, 1,500 metres from our V Army Corps units.

30. At 1630 hours on 6 August 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed raising the height of the embankment at co-ordinates 244716, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

31. At 0730 hours on 7 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, three rollers, a grader, a tanker truck and eight dump trucks continued work on moving earth to co-ordinates 998740 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

32. At 0800 hours on 7 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, a tanker truck and five dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 947805 to co-ordinates 944804 in order to strengthen the first Iranian forward embankment in no man's land, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

33. At 1000 hours on 7 August 1990, seven medium-sized water pumps were observed to have been installed at co-ordinates 949811, 1,000 metres from our III Army Corps units. Five of these pumps were operated for 10 minutes in order to test them.

34. At 1000 hours on 7 August 1990, a group of approximately 14 Iranians was observed building a 1-metre-high observation post of sandbags at co-ordinates 853350, 2,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

35. At 0835 hours on 7 August 1990, the Iranians fortified one of the positions built of blocks at co-ordinates 276695, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

36. At 1100 hours on 7 August 1990, the Iranians built a dome from pieces of wood on the Iranian tower at co-ordinates 309649, 1,800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

37. At 1030 hours on 7 August 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a dump truck and an excavator was observed repairing an embankment at co-ordinates 305626, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

38. At 0840 hours on 7 August 1990, the Iranians dug a communications trench at co-ordinates 495454, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

39. At 1100 hours on 8 August 1990, 10 Iranians were observed building a new observation post of blocks on hill 2039, close to the old observation post at co-ordinates 736644, 2,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

40. At 1010 hours on 8 August 1990, four Iranians were observed digging a new firing position on hill 1430 at co-ordinates 931411, 1,750 metres from our I Army Corps units.

41. At 1010 hours on 8 August 1990, four Iranians were observed digging a new firing position on hill 1275 at co-ordinates 928432, 2,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

42. At 0620 hours on 8 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, four dump trucks, a roller and a tanker truck resumed work on moving earth from co-ordinates 946804 to co-ordinates 944799 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

43. At 0700 hours on 8 August 1990, the Iranians built a firing position of sandbags on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 944785, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

44. At 0730 hours on 8 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, eight dump trucks, a roller, a grader and a tanker truck continued moving earth from co-ordinates 998740 to co-ordinates 998741 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

45. At 1130 hours on 8 August 1990, the Iranians installed three pumps close to those which they had installed on 7 August 1990 at co-ordinates 949811, 1,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

46. At 0930 hours on 8 August 1990, the Iranians dug a 5-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 495454, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

47. At 1000 hours on 8 August 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of four dump trucks, an excavator, a roller and two graders was observed raising the height of the embankment at co-ordinates 245716, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

48. At 1045 hours on 8 August 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three dump trucks, two rollers and an excavator was observed levelling the earth rampart at co-ordinates 252713, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

49. At 0650 hours on 9 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and six dump trucks continued work on strengthening the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 944799, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

50. At 0730 hours on 9 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, two rollers, a grader, a bulldozer, a tanker truck and 10 dump trucks continued moving earth from co-ordinates 998740 to co-ordinates 993741 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

51. At 1100 hours on 9 August 1990, the Iranians built a 1-metre-high observation post at co-ordinates 881350, 2,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

52. At 1740 hours on 9 August 1990, the Iranians built a shelter of blocks on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 497704, 3,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

53. At 1800 hours on 9 August 1990, the Iranians installed a single-barrel machine-gun on the first enemy embankment at co-ordinates 495701, 3,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

54. At 1330 hours on 9 August 1990, the Iranians laid a 2-metre-high and 10-metre-long series of barbed-wire obstacles on the northern bank of the Abadan river at co-ordinates 303628, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

55. At 0945 hours on 9 August 1990, the Iranians dug a 5-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 495454, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

56. At 1930 hours on 9 August 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of eight dump trucks, two bulldozers and three rollers was observed repairing the embankment at co-ordinates 248715, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

57. At 1300 hours on 9 August 1990, 20 Iranians were observed building up and strengthening the mound on hill 2711 at co-ordinates 35674 and using animals to carry loads to the top of the hill, 600 metres from our I Army Corps units.

58. At 1830 hours on 9 August 1990, 15 Iranians were observed laying mines and erecting barbed wire in the form of a fence at co-ordinates 991492 opposite

3rd Platoon, Company 1, 1st Regiment, 420th Brigade, 600 metres from our I Army Corps units.

59. At 1100 hours on 10 August 1990, a bulldozer was observed laying a road on hill 2204 at co-ordinates 926661, 1,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

60. At 0145 hours on 10 August 1990, the lights of between 12 and 17 vehicles were observed as they halted at co-ordinates 932032, 3,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

61. At 1940 hours on 10 August 1990, an Iranian soldier riding a bicycle approached the Iraqi observation post at co-ordinates 912115. At the same time, another Iranian soldier approached the Iraqi observation post at co-ordinates 911101 on foot. Both made provocative gestures towards the soldiers at the observation posts and these actions, which occurred 1,200 metres from our III Army Corps units, were repeated several times.

62. At 0700 hours on 10 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, a grader and four dump trucks continued moving earth from co-ordinates 946805 to co-ordinates 944801 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

63. At 0845 hours on 10 August 1990, two buses and a Mercedes 18-passenger vehicle, all carrying personnel, as well as a dump truck loaded with baggage, were observed arriving from the rear. Eighty to 90 men with full military equipment emerged from the vehicles at co-ordinates 993750, 1,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

64. At 0900 hours on 10 August 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader and a tanker truck continued spreading earth and laying it on the new embankment in no man's land between co-ordinates 993741 and 991742, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

65. At 0945 hours on 10 August 1990, the Iranians installed a light machine-gun on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 995743, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

66. At 1120 hours on 10 August 1990, a khaki-coloured Land Cruiser pick-up was observed halting in no man's land at co-ordinates 990743, 500 metres from our III Army Corps units. Twelve Iranians emerged from the vehicle and observed our units for 20 minutes before returning to the rear.

67. At 0410 hours on 10 August 1990, the Iranians fired two single rounds, followed by two long bursts from a medium machine-gun, in the direction of our units at co-ordinates 545235, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

68. At 0700 hours on 10 August 1990, the Iranians improved two positions at co-ordinates 547239, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units. The first position is for firing rockets and the second is a BKC position.

69. At 1015 hours on 10 August 1990, the Iranians dug a 20-metre-long communications trench on the embankment at co-ordinates 304627, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

70. At 1025 hours on 10 August 1990, an enemy engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller and four dump trucks was observed strengthening the earth rampart at co-ordinates 495454, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

71 At 1550 hours on 10 August 1990, 10 Iranians were observed building a personnel shelter in the Bayduh camp at co-ordinates 425873, 3,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps units opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

72. 1 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-60 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-50 centimetres.

73. 2 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-50 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-50 centimetres.

74. 3 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-50 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-45 centimetres.

75. 4 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-40 centimetres.

76. 5 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-50 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-40 centimetres.

77. 6 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-65 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 50-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-45 centimetres.

78. 7 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-65 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 50-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-40 centimetres.

79. 8 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-75 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 50-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-40 centimetres.

80. 9 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-75 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 50-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-40 centimetres.

81. 10 August 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-65 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-40 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21680
30 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note verbale dated 8 August 1990 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq addressed to the United States Embassy in Baghdad concerning the raid carried out by the United States authorities on the Iraqi Airways office in New York on 5 August 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Note verbale dated 8 August 1990 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the United States Embassy in Baghdad

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America in Baghdad and would like to lodge a protest by the Government of the Republic of Iraq against the actions carried out by the United States authorities in New York at 2.15 p.m. on 5 August 1990, when a raid was carried out on the Iraqi Airways office and the manager of the office was searched at gunpoint and threatened. The authorities in question, moreover, opened the office with keys that were in the possession of the group that carried out the search. The leader of the group that broke in ordered the manager to close the office and those at Kennedy Airport and Detroit and Los Angeles Airports in execution of a decision taken by the Government of the United States. The group seized the keys of the office on leaving. Accordingly, the Ministry reiterates its condemnation of these actions and these unwarranted and unlawful measures taken against the inviolability of installations belonging to the Iraqi Government, which indicate a lack of respect on the part of the United States Government for international custom relating to the immunity of State property. The Ministry would like to inform the Embassy that Iraq reserves its full right to defend its legitimate interests. The Iraqi Government views the United States Government as bearing full international responsibility for these unlawful acts under the rules of international law.

The Ministry would be grateful if the Embassy would transmit the foregoing to the Government of the United States of America.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21681
30 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MAURITIUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement issued by the Government of Mauritius on the invasion and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq and about measures concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on the economic boycott of Iraq and Kuwait.

This statement should provide the information requested in your note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990.

I should be grateful if you would also arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Satteeanund PEERTHUM
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 30 August 1990 by the Government of Mauritius

The Government of Mauritius is deeply concerned over the escalation of conflict in the Gulf region following the invasion and annexation of the State of Kuwait by the Republic of Iraq.

Mauritius condemns the violation of the territorial integrity of the sovereign State of Kuwait and the use of force in breach of peace and security and against the principle of international law. It further rejects the annexation of Kuwait and calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

Mauritius also calls on the Iraqi Government to allow the free and unrestricted departure of nationals of third countries from Iraq and Kuwait.

Mauritius thereby supports and abides by United Nations Security Council resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664 and 665 relating to the Iraq/Kuwait situation.

The Government of Mauritius has already taken concrete measures to secure alternate source of supplies of petroleum product hitherto imported from Kuwait State Petroleum Company and will take other measures in compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

The Government, however, is

(a) deeply concerned by the difficulties to non-oil-producing developing countries as a result of the embargo imposed by resolution 661 and stresses the urgency of setting up a mechanism for relief and compensation;

and

(b) appeals to all parties to try to resolve differences through dialogue and peaceful means so as to prevent the conflict to assume major proportions involving inter alia security in the Indian Ocean.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21682
30 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MONGOLIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour, on instructions of his Government, to convey to him that the Mongolian People's Republic maintains no relations in economic or military fields with Iraq and Kuwait and will not enter with those States into relations of any kind which might run counter to the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution as far as their implementation is called for.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic supports United Nations actions to implement the resolutions on the Gulf crisis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations through peaceful means.

90-21094 1772e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21683
30 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement by the Kuwaiti Government on the nullity of Iraq's decision to designate the State of Kuwait as a nineteenth governorate within its own administrative structure.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASSAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Kuwaiti Government on the nullity of Iraq's decision to designate the State of Kuwait as a nineteenth governorate within its own administrative structure

The Kuwaiti Government has affirmed the nullity of Iraq's decision to designate the State of Kuwait as a nineteenth governorate within its own administrative structure. This measure has no effect, as a whole or in part, since it was taken by the occupation authorities and, under international law, they have no right to make any modification or alteration in the administrative, political or territorial structure of the sovereign State of Kuwait. Article 5 of the Amiri Decree promulgated on 27 August 1990 reads as follows:

> "Any legislation, regulation, arrangement or measure issued by any authority or body claiming to exercise jurisdiction over the territory of Kuwait or any issue affecting its sovereignty and independence shall be void, the only applicable legislation in such cases being that issued by the legitimate Government of Kuwait."

The Kuwaiti Government has indicated that the provisions of this text are corroborated by the principles of international law to the effect that no occupying Power is entitled to make any modification or alteration to occupied territories or to institute any measure in violation of Security Council resolutions. Thus, in its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 665 (1990), the Council decides not to recognize the decision of the Iraqi authorities to annex the State of Kuwait, considers the annexation decision null and void and calls upon all States not to recognize such annexation.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21684
30 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement issued on 30 August 1990 by the Council of the League of Arab States on the crisis in the Arabian Gulf arising out of the Iraqi occupation of the State of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Hassan Ali Hussain AL-NI'MAH
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Arab Group

Annex

Statement issued on 30 August 1990 by the Council of the League of Arab States on the crisis in the Arabian Gulf

At its meeting held on the evening of 30 August 1990, the Council of the League of Arab States reviewed those statements that had been made with respect to the efforts undertaken by certain Arab parties with a view to resolving the crisis in the Arabian Gulf arising out of Iraq's occupation of the State of Kuwait.

The Council is of the view that the League of Arab States, which is the home of the Arabs, constitutes the only sound and proper framework for any initiative to be taken on behalf of the Arab States, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Pact of the League.

Accordingly, the Council calls upon those fraternal Arab States which have proposals for the resolution of the crisis to participate in the work of its current session in order to discuss those proposals and so that the Council may take whatever measures it deems appropriate in their regard.

In this connection, the Council affirms that any Arab initiative must emanate from the Pact of the League and from the traditions of joint Arab action and that it must be based on the resolution adopted on 10 August 1990 by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference. That resolution contained the principles for an inter-Arab solution, chiefly: the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory without qualifications or conditions; non-recognition of Iraq's decision to annex Kuwait and of any other consequences arising out of the invasion of Kuwaiti territory by Iraqi forces; and commitment to the restoration of the legitimate form of government obtaining in Kuwait prior to the invasion.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21685
31 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 30 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to notify him, in response to his note Ref. SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, of the details of the measures that Japan has taken to date. The Permanent Representative of Japan notes that, as indicated in his letter to the Secretary-General dated 15 August 1990, this formal communication replaces the provisional communication contained in document S/21535.

The Permanent Representative of Japan should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Measures taken by the Government of Japan

As indicated in its statement issued on 5 August 1990 (circulated as document A/45/386, S/21449 dated 6 August), the Government of Japan has decided as follows:

1. To embargo oil imports from Iraq and Kuwait;

2. To embargo exports to Iraq and Kuwait;

3. To take appropriate measures to suspend investments, loans and other capital transactions with Iraq and Kuwait;

4. To freeze economic co-operation to Iraq.

The Government of Japan will faithfully implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Supplementary to the above, the Government of Japan has undertaken the following:

I. Measures prohibiting imports from Iraq and Kuwait

Procedures for prohibiting the import of all goods - including oil - produced in or shipped from Iraq or Kuwait were finalized and became effective on 9 August. (By the revision, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1.2, of the Import Trade Control Order, of a decree of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), such imports shall become subject to approval by MITI. With the exception of those imports shipped prior to 9 August, approval will not be granted.)

II. Measures prohibiting exports to and service contracts with Iraq and Kuwait, as well as intermediary trade between any third country and Iraq or Kuwait

A. The Export Trade Control Order, in accordance with article 48, paragraph 3, of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law, was partially amended so that all exports of goods to Iraq and Kuwait shall be subject to approval by MITI. Approval shall not be granted for any goods except medical supplies and food for humanitarian purposes.

On 7 August, MITI issued a stern warning to Japanese entities to refrain from engaging in export transactions with Iraq and Kuwait, including those previously contracted, licensed or approved by the Japanese authorities concerned.

B. Service transactions with Iraq and Kuwait (except those involving medical and related services) shall be subject to approval. For this purpose, the Foreign Exchange Control Order was partially amended, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 3, of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Control Law.

C. The intermediary trade of goods produced in, shipped from, or destined for Iraq or Kuwait shall be subject to approval. For this purpose, the Foreign Exchange Control Order was partially amended.

(The amendments to the Export Trade Control Order and the Foreign Exchange Control Order will become effective 22 August.)

III. Measures prohibiting capital transactions

A. As of 3 August, and prior to the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), Japanese banks and securities companies were requested to ascertain that all transactions of the Kuwaiti Government and other entities are duly authorized by responsible personnel.

B. As of 7 August, and subsequent to the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), Japanese banks, securities companies and other commercial entities have been requested to refrain from entering into new financial arrangements, underwriting bonds, or dealing in corporate bonds in behalf of Iraq and Kuwait.

C. On 10 August, in accordance with the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (hereinafter "the Law"), the following measures were taken.

1. Payments to Iraq and Kuwait became subject to approval, based on article 16, paragraph 2, of the Law; payments to Iraq and Kuwait are thus in principle prohibited.

2. Japanese entities are requested/ordered to suspend new loans to Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with article 23, paragraph 2, of the Law; new loans to Iraq and Kuwait are thus in principle prohibited.

3. Japanese entities are requested/ordered to refrain from making direct investments in Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with article 23, paragraph 2, of the Law; direct investments in Iraq and Kuwait are thus in principle prohibited.

IV. Transportation

On 7 August administrative guidance was given to marine and air shipping companies to prohibit Japanese nationals and vessels under the Japanese flag from engaging in cargo transactions originating in or destined for Iraq or Kuwait.